THE ANNIVERSARIES.

(Reported for Pro Tribane.)
Abolition of Capital Punishment.

The State Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment held their Anniversary Meeting at the Colliseum on Wednesday evening. The hall was very fairly filled by a respectable audience of ladies and gentlemen, and in the absence of the President and gentlemen, a d in the absence of the President of the Society, Clause-life McCoun, Brandars Ellis, Esq one of the Vice Presidents, was called to the Chair. Hon James H. Titus, also one of the Vice-Presidents, stated that no Annual Address, as heretofore, had been prepared, but that he would offer the following Resolutions as embodying the general views and purposes of the Society:

Resolved, in the homes, of or late distinguished jurist and statesman, Edward Livingston. "That as both society and individuals have the right to preserve that several extended in the homestaked, in Solows that if one or the other is threatment with desirection, which cannot be averaged to threatment with desirection, which cannot be averaged to

fend it when attacked, it follows that if one or the other is threatened with descuttion, which cannot be averaged eat by taking the life of the assailant, the right, nay more, the duty, to make it exists; the threatstite impulse of nature indicates the right sen has conferred, and her first great law shows that life may be taken in self defenses. Reseleed, (and assain to the isoprage of the same distinguished juries and satisfactors). That this right, both it the individuals said in scalingly, is strictly, defensive, and can only be exerted during that period when the danger lasts—when the question is, which of the two shall exist—he agreeser or the party attacked—whether this be an individual or the Society. Before this crists has arrived, or after it has passed, it is no longer self definer, and then their right to enjoy existence would be collected as depaid but not conflicting, and for one to desprive the other of it would be of course unisted—and the right to infine desire. docay; be, it is no longer self define; and mean existence would be coexistent and equal ing, and for one to deprive the other of the community and therefore that the right

who defends against him who entractors to use the high of inflict-inally, that the only true foundation for the right of inflict-ing death is the preservation of existences." Resolved. That where life is taken by an individual in self-inference, extreme necessity is the unity justification; and he issued stand extensed in his conscience, nor be extendrated by law, if their secreptly is not desarry and indisputably de-monstrated; and threshore, that Society before it enacts was far the infliction of the Death Penalty should prove, a Bicartione decision, by "cicar and indisputable demon-tration," the necessity of such enactments for the defense

as Backstone decisions, by "clear and indepotable demonstration," the necessity of such constituents for the defense of the lives of its entirement per such as the entire the necessity of the defense them to be not been demonstrated by "clear and indispotable demonstration," as a necessity for the defense of the lives of clitzens; but that, on the contain, whenever and wherever imprisonment for like has been substituted for the extreme and awful pennity of death, it has proved to be signally efficient in the preservation of property, of liberty and of life; and incident in the preservation of property, of liberty and of life; and therefore that the welfare of a clear warrants, and humanity and Christianity demand, that imprisonment for life (see of any beaght of paraous) should be surediluted as the pennity of all crimes now punishable by death.

Resided, That his Society derives peculiar gratification from the fact that it has been applied to by the Executive of the State to respond to an application made by the Government of Gress Britain for information and statistics bearing on the important subject of Ceptual Punishment—and that we feel ourselves bonored by the information transmitted to us through our Minister at that Court that the documents which we have furnished in reply to that application have been much ensemmed.

Mr. Titus, in explanation of the last resolution,

en much esteemed Mr. Titus, in explanation of the last resolution, Mr. Titus, in explanation of the last resoution, stated the circumstances connected with the application on the part of the Governor of the State to the Society for a reply to a list of queries which had been transmitted through our Minister at the Court of St. James—and also gave the particulars of a correspondence which had taken place between him and Hon. Assort Lawrence on the tween aim and Ros. Arrott Lawresce on the subject, and mentioned the substance of a note from Sir Groros Gray, Secretary of the Home Department, addressed to our Minister, which he had kindly enclosed in his late latter to Mr. Titus. [Mr. Chas. C. Busleign, well known as one of the

ablest champions of the abolition of the Death Penalty, took the stand and had been speaking some time when our Re-porter arrived, so that his notes of the speech are necessa-

ly imperiect | Mr. Burleigh could find no warrant for taking the life of the marderet. As a messa of self-protec-tion it was entirely unsecessary. Men are dis-armed, imprisones, chained, before they are brought to the scalfold, and are therefore unable to commit-further violence. What would be thought of the to the scalloid, and are therefore unable to commi-further violence. What would be thought of the man who should discum and capture the robber who had attempted his life, or who had actually taken the life of another, and when fully in his power and entirely helpless, should deliberately slay him? He would certainly be considered a murderer—the law and public opinion would so regard him. Yet wherein does the case supposed differ from the control ander our present judicial code. Mr. practice under our present judicial code. Mr. Burleign then proceeded to take up the argument of those who contend for capital punishment as of those who coatend for capital punishment as an example to deter others from taking life, and demonstrated, by logic and figures, that illegal shaupters are not duminished, but rather increased, by the perpetration of legal ones. The real object of the present code, he contended, was revenge. There was at least one able champion of the gallows, who was a bold, outspoken man, and he admired him for his frankness if for nothing more—

that gentleman was Mr. Thomas Carlyle. He would not hang a man to prevent murders, to protect Society, nor for the good of the culprit—but says to bim, "Calif, we hate—we despise—we loathe you in our hearts, and for that reason we will attangle you to death." If the American advocates of blood for blood and life for life would speak out their bonest sentiments after the man ner of this Englishman, Mr. B. would know where to find and how to meet them. They would hang ner of this Engiannian, arc. b. would know there to find and how to meet them. They would hang men, they say, that murders may not be committed—kill the murderer for fear that he may kill somebody else. It this principle be correct why not execute all who would be likely to commit murder under certain circumstances. There are some individuals in almost all communities, of whom it may be safely said, that they not only may con murler but would be very likely to do so under strong inducement or provocation. 'What,' say the gallows champions, 'hang a man who has done murder? atrocious!' Then is the principle scious which says you may base a murdere ause he may murder again. The advocates o ause he may murder again. The gallows dwell much on the efficode as a preventive of murder generally, but they are at issue with the history of the past an see and know that it is not effectual. W all see and know that it is not effectual. Where the laws are most stringent murder stalks through the land within the shadow of the gallows tree-blackening its base with the blood of the slain. The Penalty for any crime is effectual in propor-tion to the certainty of its infliction rather than its

severity. Jurors are not willing to convict a fel-low being where loss of life is the penalty—they besitate in the discharge of their terr the law now stands the juror's conscience weighs in one side of the balance and his benevolence in the other, and the guilty frequently escape convic-tion where they would not but for the severity of

Mr. B. believed a code which should be just and yet merciful could be easily devised. The outline of such a code had been given to the world more of such a code had been given to the world more than 1800 years ago. It requires of man that he shall love his brother as himself, and return good for evil—do unto others as we would that others should do unto him. When men are physically sick, in all Christian countries, good men exert all their energies and faculties to heal and save them; so should we do with those who are morally sick. Indeed, we stould deal more acquipulate more creandeed, we should deal more sedulously, more care-ally, with the sin-sick brother, whose disease is of the soul—whose insanity is of the heart—in procally sick. Put him where he can do no harm, and then if we cannot cure him and restore him to man-hood, to himself, let us try at least to mitigate his

condition.

The object of our law-makers—judging from their works—seems thus far to have been to frame a crimical code containing the least possible amount of the Christian element, and they have exercised more than a gold-beater's skill in their work. But the masses are becoming more and more imprequed with the inutility and injustice of the death penalty; and by and by they will send Representatives to their Legislatures who will frame a code more in accordance with the spirit of the age and of the seachings of Him who said to the offender.

Go and sin no more."

Some contend that banging is frequently made some contend that banging is frequently made the means of the salvation of the murderer in the next world—that by kiling his body they save his soul. Rather an unpleasant way, one would sup-pose, of getting to Heaven; and the argument repose, of getting to Heaven; and the argument re-minded the speaker of a certain physician who was not remarkably skillful in his profession gen-erally, but considered himself great on fits, so when he was called to a patient whose disease he could not understand, he would throw him into fits and then apply his remedy.

Human life should be held sacred, and society

whole, hold out much hope for the reform in that while, hold out much hope for the revern in this State. He stated that during the past four years seven murders had been committed in the State of Connecticut, in which cleven persons were concern-ed, while in the State of Michigan, where Capital

od, while in the State of Michigan, where Capital Ponishment was abolished three years ago only three murders have been committed during as many years, and two of the marderers were from other States. He considered the contrast significant.

Windlett Phillips of Boston was the next speaker, and he spoke as he always does, brilliantly and to the point. We have not room for anything like a report, or even a sketch, of his remarks, but will only notice a few points. He stated that since the public execution of that poor imbruted negro. Washington Goode, in Boston, seven months ago, twelve persons have been arreated in that city and county for marder, being a greater number than had been arrested for the same crime for thirteen years previous to that execution. Dogmas, Mr. Phillips thinks, do more to prevent the pulling had been arrested for the same crime for turreen years previous to that execution. Dogmas, Mr. Philips thinks, do more to prevent the pulling down of the gibbet in Massachusetta, than all other causes combines. Some were surprised that the churches do not take the lead in this reform. The churches the parties, the literature of the country, represent the average sentiment, or hardly come up to it. They will not take the lead in any reform. Heforms are produced by the labor and persevernce of the few. O'Connell produced Catholic E maneipation. Cobden stirred up the masses in England till Parliament discovered that the repeal of the Corn Laws must either pass through or over that respectable body. So with West Indian Emacapition—that was brought about by the continued exertions of a few energetic men.

Mr. Phillips denied the right either in the individual or community to punish the transgressor of the laws. He only may punish who can weight in Man cannot do it. Sin is made up of temptation and strength multiplied into each other—Man cannot make the calculation. He only who has watched the culprit from the craille upward, which has acen and can estimate all the temptation which has been and can estimate all the temptation which has been and can estimate all the temptation when he is the calculation is acen and can estimate all the temptation when he is the transposition of the content of the content of the content of the cannot do it. Sin is made up of temptation and strength multiplied into each other—Man cannot do it. Sin is made up of temptation and strength multiplied into each other—Man cannot make the calculation. He couly who

has watched the culprit from the cradle upward, who has seen and can estimate all the temptation that has been set before him, all the sarres that have encircled him, and the resistance he was able to make to them, is competent to punish sin. Man may prevent evil, but when he attempts to gains an in the impiously usures the percentage of God. Murder is an evil which society may guard against, but not by slaying the marderer. As a preventive, has not this remedy been weighed in the balance and found wasting? Formerly there were 160 crimes punishable with death in England and in a single resear 120,000 victims were land, and in a single reign 170,000 victims were brought to the scatfold. The idea of preventing crime by severe penalties is absurd, says Brough-am; but a single line from Genesis, of questionable

ments of Livingston, or the experience and obser ation of Brougham. Mr. Spooner, of Brooklyn, offered the following

Mr. Spooner, of Brooklyn, offered the following esolution, which was adopted:

Resideed, That c-rtainty of punishment has always been out more effective than severity in deterding from crimes of that the almost universal revoit of the public mind gainst capital convictions and capital publishments, adminished lawgivers to assessitute therefor some other penalty which can be reflected upon without delivering men's reson and inflicted without a wide-spread convulsion.

The following resolution presented by Mr. Greevy, was also adopted. Mr. G. made a few remarks in presenting it.

ey, was also adopted. Mr. G. made a few remarks in presenting it.

Iterated. That the Executive Committee of this Society is instructed to make systematical arrangements previous to the next session of Congress and the next session of our intellegislature, for the general circulation in every courty of this State of petitions in favor of the aboution of Capital Publishment, and for the early presentation of the same our National and State Legislatures.

The following is a list of the officers who were elected for the eness in Scott, Benjamin Elliston However, and John Scott, Benjamin Elliston Harsen, M. D. James H. Titus.

Freedres-Freeman Hust.

Foreign Corresponding Secretaries—J. L. O'Sullivan, ter W. S. Balch.

Dimeric Corresponding Secretary—George E. Bares.

Recording Secretaries—James S. Girsoss, Henry W. MITH.

coreing Secretaries—Jamas S. Gisson, Hanky w.

mmilites—Horace Greeiev, Parke God win; A J. SpoonKings Co; Rev. E. Buckingham, Oneida Co; Joseph
t Queens Co; C. F. Briggs, Richmond Co; Kev. S. J.
Quondage, Co; John S. Cond., Columbia Co; Thos
Bintock, Sen; Abljsh ingraham, M. D., Lewis B.
Cassile, F. C. Haveneyer; John S. Ferguson, Ulser
James B. Silkman, Westchester Co; Rev. J. M. AusCayuga Co; Saul Parsons, Queens Co; Henry HoraFrank in Co.
Chancellor McCoux, President of the Society,
or in before the classe of the meeting and took

Chancellor McCoun, President of the meeting and took came in before the close of the meeting and took

American Tract Society.
The Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Amer. an Tract Society was held at the Tabernacle esterday morning-Hon. THOS. S. WILLIAMS, resident of the Society, in the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. TAFFAN of Augusta, Me.; and an abstract of the Treasurer's Report was presented by Moses Allen, Esq. Treasurer, followed by a summary view of the Annual Report of the Sc The principal items of interest embodied n these documents are given below. They present an encouraging view of the prosperous condition of the Society, and will be found to possess a large degree of general interest. The abstract

Results of The Year.—New publications, including D'Aubignés History, vols. 1 and 2 in German, and vol. 1 in Italian, 73, of which 28 are vol imes; total publications now on the Society's list, 1,528, of which 284 are volumes—besides 2,490 ap proved for foreign stations in about 110 languages and dialects.

nd distects.

Circulated during the pear, 939,602 volumes, 897,792 publications, 280,697,500 pages; exceed-7,897,192 publications, 280,697,500 pages; exceeding the circulation of any previous year by 46,288,200 pages. Total since the formation of the Society, 5,681,123 volumes, 111,989,195 publications, 2,507,102,789 pages. Hiustrated Family Christian Almanac for 1850, 320,000. American Messenger, 160,000 monthly; German Messenger, 12,000. Gratutions distributions, in 2,960 distinct grants, to foreign and domestic missionaries, the army and navy, scamen's and Bethel chaplains, humane and criminal institutions. Sabhath-arhoule and individ-

navy, scamen's and Bethel chapisins, humane and criminal institutions, Sabbath-schools and individuals, by colporteurs, and to life-members and directors. 58,138,820 pages; value, \$38,759 21.

Receipts of the year, in donations, \$105,894 80; for sales, \$202,271 92; balance in the treasury last year, \$157 06; total, \$308,423 78. **Expenditures the name, winting, hinding, engraving, translating. year, \$157 0s; total, \$308,423 7s. Expenditures for paper, printing, binding, engraving, translating, copy-right, preparing Christian Almanac, and articles for American Messenger, \$172,275 25; for presses and machinery, \$7,070; for colportage, \$66,274 19; remitted to foreign and pagan lands, \$15,000; other expenditures, as per items in Tressurer's report, \$47,694 11; total, \$308,313 55; balance in the Treasury, \$110 23. There was due, April 1, for printing paper, on notes payable within six months, \$41,133 26.

Colportage -Including 131 students from 29 dif-

Colportage—Including 131 students from 29 different colleges or summaries for their vacations, and 57 for the foreign immigrant population, 508 colporteurs have been employed for the whole or part of the year, as follows: Vt. 4; R. 1. 2; Conn. 6; N. Y. 89; N. J. 8; Pa. 65; Del. 1; Md. 18; Va. 49; N. C. 12; S. C. 9; Gro. 24; Fla. 1; Ala. 11; La. 10; Texas, 5; Ark. 2; Miss. 4; Tenn. 21; Ky. 16; Ohio, 56; Ind. 23; Ill. 21; Mo. 16; Wis. 10; Iowa, 4; Mich. 13; Minnesota, 1; Canada, 2; Mexico, 3; California, 1. Fity colporteurs, not included among these, have also performed more or less labor during the year. The shole number in commission April 1, was 324. The report presents a view of the application of colportage to the German, French, Irish, Spanish, Welch and Norwegian population in this country, and to the Canadian Germans and the Mexicans. Colporteurs have circulated books extensively on the output of the colporteurs have visited 428,339 (amilies, conversed on personal religion or prayed with 217,383 (amilies; addressed public meetings or held prayer meetings to the number of 12,223; sold 417,939 books; granted to the destitute 113,531 books; and distributed 12,700 Bibles and Testaments furnished by Bible Societies. The spiritual condition of the districts thus visited, and the necessity of such efforts, may be inferred from the fact, that 80,030 of ed by Bible Societies. The spiritual condition of the districts thus visited, and the necessity of such efforts, may be inferred from the fact, that 80,030 of the families were habitual neglecters of evangelical preaching; 55,241 families were destitute of all remains books except the Bible; 27,487 families were destitute of the Scriptures; and 44,826 families were destitute of the Scriptures;

ies were Roman Catholics.

Foreign and Pagan Lands.—The press, in connection with the labors of evangelists, colporteurs. nection with the labors of evangelists, colporteurs, missionaries, and native teachers, in nominally Caristian and in Pagan lands, is seen to be more and more essential, and blessed of God. On a careful consideration of the claims of all the stations, the following grants have been made and remitted in cash during the year, with a view to meet, as far as possible, the immediate demands: namely: For Toulouse, \$300; Paris Tract Society, \$500; Strasbourg, \$100; Baptst Mission in France, \$200, Balton, \$200, Italy, though the Indian Human life should be held sacred, and society should set the example by declaring it so in the Statute book. Like begets like, evil will produce evil, and violence on the part of society will, and most certainly does, incite to violence on the part of the individual. It has been so and will be so of the individual. It has been so and will be so the world over. The criminal records abow that crimes decrease in proportion as the penalties at cr

Bombay, \$500; Madras, \$1,200; Cevlon, \$900; Telooroos, Lutheran Mission, \$100, Baptist Mission, \$300; Orissa, \$200; North India Missions, \$2,000; Assam, \$200; Siam, Baptist Mission, \$300, General Assembly & Board, \$400; China, Canton, Baptist Mission, Canton, Ca Board of Commissioners, \$100, Southern Baptist Board, \$100: Hong Kone, \$100; Ningpo, General Assembly's Mission \$300, Beptist Mission, \$100; Shanghai, Southern Baptist Mission, \$200; Sandwich Islands, \$700. Total, \$13,000.

The abstract of the Annual Report was read a two divisions by the two Secretaries, Rev. Messrs. HALLOCK and COOK-that relating to Col. portage by the latter. We gather from his remarks that the organization of the " Pacific Tract Society at San Francisco is in a remarkably flourishing co at San Francisco is in a remarkably flourishing condition and is accomplishing a great smoont of good in the Golden Region. The last dispatches from this field, received by the California steamer of Tuesday, were exhibited by the Secretary. At the period when the closing dispatches were sealed in San Francisco, the Pacific Society were proceeding to the erection of a Depository, of 16 feet by 24—which is pretty large for California—on a part of the lot occupied by the Baptist Chirch, generously the dered for the purpose not la more extensive and

the lot occupied by the Baptist Church, generously tendered for the purpose until a more extensive and permanent location can be obtained.

The statistics of the Colporteur operations of the past year, as stated by Mr. Coox, will be found in the statement above given.

The adoption and publication of the Report was moved by Chancellor Walworth, and carried unanimously. The concluding portion of the same resolution expressed the Society's recognition of, and devoor gratifude for the proofs afforded of the increasing usefulness of the Society, under the blessing of God.

Chief Instice Hoppingower, of New Jersey of

Chief Justice Hornstower of New Jersey of

Chief Justice Hornstlowen of New Jersey of fered the following resolution, which was unatimously adopted:

Resolved. That under a popular Government and with a free Perse, the influence of a purely Evangelical Livers are universely diffused, is indisceedable to the permanence and with being of our rotate, civil, and religious bustilities.

The choir then sunr a Hymn; and the third resolution was proposed by Rev. J. B. Shaw of Rochester. It was as follows:

intion was proposed by a second of the control of t

of our population
The remaining resolutions were successively in
troduced by Rev. Dr. Plumen of Baltimore; Rev.
Mr. Thomrson, Missionary in Syria—seconded by
Rev. Amos Sutton, General Baptist Missionary in Orissa, India: and Rev. Dr. Barners of Brooklyn The resolutions offered in turn by these gentlemen were as follows:

The resolutions offered in turn by these gentlemen were as follows:

Resided. That the enterprising frontier smilers, scattered over last the Continent, are entitled to our carnest endeavors for their satisation.

Resided. That the Christian Press in Foreign and Pagan ands requires constant and increasing support; and that, in view of its claims, not less than \$50,000 are demanded the coming very for fract operations in Papel and other nominally Christian countries, and at the mission stations aided by the Society.

Resided. Thus the providence and grace of God are granfully acknowledged in the harmony, prosperity and mechanisms of the Society suring the past quarier of a century; and that its funce interest are legislating," and whose "mercy endureth for ever."

The remarks of the various speakers were listened to with great satisfaction; but the length to which our report has already grown a fimmishes us to be brief with these. The reports by the returned Missionaries of their different fields of labor and the success which has attended their eff rts therein, presented numerous encouraging and interesting in, presented numerous encouraging and interesting facts which should be placed by the Society within the reach of all Mr SUTTON made some statements the reach of all Mr Surrox mades one statements of peculiar interest, from his own observation among the Hindoos. He cited the case of a native lad who owed his conversion to the true faith to the instrumentality of Tract publications. The youth died a leper not long afterward, but triumphed to the last in the joy imparted by his new belief. Mr. Sutton related a variety of startling facts respecting the Kunds, a barbarous mounts in tribe of India, inhabiting a large section of country. These people have a habit of kidnapping children from all the neighboring region for sacrifices to their idola. The British Government has done much to prevent these terrible practices, by force of arms. But the progress of Christianity among this savage People is making surer progress. Already a number of converts have been made, and the happinst results are anticipated if the effort which has been commenced can but be carried forward as successfully as thas begun.

Wesleyan Methodist Society.

The Fifth Anniversary of the Wesleyan Mis-sionary Society was held in King-st. Chapel on Wednesday evening at 74 o'clock, Rev. DESSE HARRIS in the Chair.

The Report of the Treasurer was road, showing that in twelve months, up to May, 1850, the Society received a sum of \$219 16, and that a sum of \$250 was secured by promissory note, making a total of was secured by promissory note, making a total of \$1.169 16. The expenditures amounted to \$919 16. Rev. Mr. METCHLOCK read the Secretary's report, which showed that the first anniversary of the Society was held in 1846. The fugitives of Canada first claimed the attention of the Society, which was anti-slavery in its character. More than \$1 200 were promptly forwarded, on behalf of this mission, during the first twelve months of its operations. A resident missionary was employed

the Society there. It continued: Commencing with about 40 in membership, they have increased to nearly ten times that number.— Without a bouse of worship five years ago, they have now several convenient meeting houses. A very general and deep-seated religious interest is very general and deep-seated religious interest is spreading throughout that region. The Anti-Slav-ery and religious publications from the Wesley an Book-room and Anti Slavery office, 61 John st. are being circulated extensively by these missionaries; and a field of promising aspect is rapidly whiten-

and a field of promising aspect is rapidly winter-ing for the harvest.

Another laborer was added to the list this year,
Jesse McBride. Toese now compose a band of love, a three fold cord, which must ever grow stronger, year by year. Again, and in conclusion, it is asked—Shall these men be sustained? Shall it is asked—Shall these mer their number be increased?

their number be increased?

A more promising field of missionary labor is acarcely to be found, than that which is now but too feebly occupied by the Wesleyan Missionary Society. It is commended to your kindest sympathy and liberal support.

The PRESIDENT, after reading the Report, pro-

posed the following resolutions for adoption:

posed the following resolutions for adoption:

Resolved, That American Silvery reduces men to the condition of heathm, and that it is wholly inconsistent to thick of converting the heathen abroad, through the instrumentality of a religious which makes heathen at home.

Resolved, That the labors of the Wesleyau Missionaries in Canada, among the figuitives from Silvery, deserve our warmest sympathies, and shall have our authod support.

Resolved, That the devotion and self-sacrifice of those bretteren who are laboring to sustain the cause or religion in the slaveholding Silves, and maintain a consistent testimony against Silvery, commend them most especially to the sympathy of the friends of the slave everywhere.

Mr. Lewys, Tappas, here camp forward and said.

Mr. Lewis Tarran here came forward and said, Mr. Lewis Tapran here came forward and said, he did not intend to delay the meeting by any lengthened remarks, in consequence of his many labors during the past week. He had heard the Report read with pleasure, and in allusion to the persecutions of the Southern Slaveholders toward their slaves, he denounced the system as unchristian, and contrary to every principle of religion.

Hon. Mr. Lewis of Cincinnati, next addressed the meeting. He said, he always liked to go to all meetings, on subjects like the present, or of Temperance, education, and the like. He had spent more thas forty years in the Missionary Church, and nothing would gratify him more than to sid the

and nothing would gratify him more than to sid the slave, and free him, if he could. His sentiments in favor of hiberty were long before the public, and as long as he lived, he would not remain with the slaveholder. [Hisses from the remote part of the room.] He never, he said would countenance room.] He never, he said, would countenance Slavery. [Renewed hisses from the same quarter, where were seated a gang of rowdies, who, how-ever, were kept in check by a posse of Police, that were quartered in their immediate vicinity.] After further denouncing Slavery and its effects, he con-

secount of this great cause. She considered it a brave cause, and she thought she could not be hap by here in a free land, when she was first convert ed, if Slavery was to remain here. She should like to talk more about this, but her mind was [ul.] She concluded by saying that she would die in the cause of the slave, and hoped the Lord would convert all present in favor of freedom for

the slave.

A collection was here taken up, when Hanay Bun came forward and recited some pieces of poetry appropriate to the occasion. He was halled with a perfect storm of hisses by the rowdles who attempted to datarb the meeting in the early part of the proceedings.

The meeting was subsequently addressed, briefly by Roy Measus Luther Lee and Woodgon, and

by Rev. Messrs. Luther Lee and Woodson, a Heary Bibb, in favor of abotishing Slavery, who the Chairman invited several who were present to attend the services to be held at the same place on Senday next. The meeting then separated.

Institution for the Blind.

The Anniversary of the Institution for the Blind was celebrated on Wednesday afternoon at the Tabernacie, and, as usual called forth a crowder sudience. The pupils were neat, or lerly and cheer, ful, and in their different exercises they acquitte themselves with great excellence, as they always ic. They numbered something more than a hur ired, about half of whom are females. The or der of exercises consisted of music, recitations examinations in Geography, Grammar, National Philosophy, etc. and in all these the classes exhibited a commendable proficiency, creditable to themselves and their indefatigable instructors. Beween the parts, an original Poetical Address was elivered by Miss Frances J Crossy-which em solied many good thoughts finely expressed. erformed, and the singing interspersed throughout the performances evinced correct taste and careful

New-York State Vigliance Committee

The New-York State Vigilance Committee held its Anniversary last night at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church corner of Prince and Marion sts. Th meeting was called to order by Rev. Mr. Jossellys There was no written report, but the Secretary nade a verbal statement of the doings of the Con mittee. During the past year they have assisted 151 fugitive slaves, beside carrying on severa cases in Southern Courts, some of which have ter minated tavorably. One case in Prince George's Co. Md. is still pending. The Committee have also taken the initiatory steps for prosecuting to also taken the initiatory steps for prosecuting for the freedom of a family of 7 children and 8 grand-children. Their boye is based on the freedom of the grandmother, who was kidnapped, proof of which is abundant. This case will require \$750 to carry it through, and bonds to the amount of \$250 must also be entered for each person. There is one more case coocerning 40 persons, the material ancestor of whom was a free Irish woman. The Committee have had for the past year a salaried agent, by whom these cases in Court have been crossecuted.

prosecuted.

The Treasurer's Statement was then read, from which it appears that \$1,740 have been received during the year, and \$1,360 expended; there are at present in the Treasurer \$5.30. The Treasurer read extracts from a letter of Gerritt Smith, which gave the signal for a set of disgraceful rowdies, of these fellows came upon the floor of the Church at first, but finding too many respectable people there, crept sheepishly out and coungrgated in the dark corners of the gallery. Quiet was son restored, whereupon Rev. Mr. Ward, a colored clergyram, addressed the meeting.

He commenced by reading a resolution to the effect that the Committee is cheered by the success of the past year and the smiles of Divine Providence, and will continue, in spite of any laws that way he ressed and any apposition the may en-

dence, and will continue, in spite of any laws that may be passed and any opposition they may encounter, to help the fugitive from bondage. He responded entirely to the sentiments of the resolution. There are circumstances conceivable, under which every person present would give his hearty assent to it. There are a great many men who cannot appreciate what the Abelitionsits must do, or what the bisch man must feel. Bravery is a national characteristic of the Americans. [Appleuse.] Our people never showed thomselves otherwise than brave; but among the elements of bravery is generosity. There have been occasions when the American people have shown their brave and generous feelings in a manner to do them honor. The speaker referred to the efforts of American Missionaries—to the general liberality toward all sects, and to the ready interest they express in all strug sunaries—to the general liberality toward all sects, and to the ready interest they express in all struggles for freedom elsewhere. The American heart bears with sympathy for all who suffer under oppression. [Applause] The cases of France, Iraliand and Hungary were then adduced. When reference was made to those countries the American people expressed their sentiments in a brave and generous manner. But when we consider the case of men who are horn on our own soil—who endure such crushings and oppressions as no people have ever endured—our people show a different ple have ever endured—our people show a different feeling. Here I cannot agree with them I am an American: [leaghter—cries of "a black one!] yes, a black American! the son of a father who exercise toward the oppressed of other nations [Yells and disturbance] It seems that there is some difference of opinion here, but it is one of the some difference of opinion here, but it is one of the peculiarities of American citizens that they can differ, and differ kindly; may we differ kindly to night! There are people who make exceptions in their sympathy; I make none. Let any man apply this matter to himself, and then he will reason just like an Abolitionist. His thoughts would be like ours—and every fiber of his feelings would be wrought up in behalf of the freedom he had lost. I am bound to take this for my stand-point—to feel for all that is done for the Save as if it were for me. Sir, we only need to make out a case in this sort. Sir, we only need to make out a case in this sort and we shall have no lack of sympathy. The doc trine of the revolution is a correct doctrine—it is sanctioned by the Bible and the Constitution of the United States. [Yells—cries of "fire!" and a general attempt by the rowdies to break up the meeting. There was considerable alarm among the audience; one lady fainted; but on the speak er carnestly enjoining them to keep quiet, partia order was restored. Some Policemen in the gal lery ejected a few of the ruffians, and the yells be gan again. "Sit still!" cried Mr. Ward: "if you want to see anything interesting, look at me!"—
This produced a general laugh, which settled the

meeting.]

The speaker continued: it was not easy work for the despised Nazarene to prove himself true to the people whom he died to save. But he welcomed the task with all that is rugged in it, and freely proffered unto us a salvation from sin. In the name of the 600,000 free blacks, and 2,500,000 of slaves in this country, we will do our duty to our brother man regardless of the consequences. Mr. Ward then spoke of his father's flight from Slavery with himself, his boy Sam, at his side, and related an incident concerning a physician in whose office he studied medicine. He was not a mean, cringing, cowardly Northerner, but a noble son of Virginia. [Yells and hootings.] He was no more to be compared to a Northern doughface, than Daniel Webster to a Southerner, and the friends of Daniel Webster think it about as easy to find a Southerner like him as for a Nantucket cell to tow a shad boat through Long Island Sound. [Laughter, yells and appliance; cries of "Douglas! Douglas!" hisses and hootings.]

Mr. Ward then went on to abow that there was nothing in the Constitution probibiting the Committee from assisting fugitive slaves. Besides, they were acting with perfect legality in the matter. In the Southern Courts, on Southern soil, their agents is testing the legality of the tenures by which certain slaves are held, and in some instances he has been successful. He then went into a shrewd examination of the clause in the Constitu The speaker continued: it was not easy work

he has been successful. He then went into a shrewd examination of the clause in the Constitu-tion referring to persons held to service. He then cluded.

As Indian Woman was here introduced by the Chairman, who did not, however, amounce her name. She addressed the meeting in the English language, stating that she felt a deep sympathy for the slave. God had wrought in her a change, as she never had an interest in the slave before now. She trusted the Lord would bow his car to them and listen to their prayers for the poor slave. She would introduce a sister of her own people who would soon be among them, and would exert herself in behalf of the poor slave.

The second indian would exert hereif in behalf of the poor slave.

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She said she felt inspired by the Lord and was the friend of the poor slave. She felt mach affected on the sum of \$500. (A voice: "Gord!") Somebody cries 'good!' said Mr. Ward, but let him not be too fast; the resolution says nothing about the color of the skin. Suppose would be a fugitive from justice at the color of the sum of \$500. (A voice: "Gord!") Somebody cries 'good!' said Mr. Ward, but let him not be too fast; the resolution says nothing about the color of the skin. Suppose would be a fugitive from justice in the sum of \$500. (A voice: "Gord!") Somebody cries 'good!' said Mr. Ward, but let him not be too fast; the resolution says nothing about the color of the skin. Suppose would be a fugitive from justice in the sum of \$500. (A voice: "Gord!") Somebody cries 'good!' said Mr. Ward, but let him not be too fast; the resolution says nothing about the color of the skin. Suppose would be a fugitive from justice in the sum of \$500. (A voice: "Gord!") Somebody cries 'good!' said Mr. Ward, but let him not be too fast; the resolution says nothing about the color of the skin. Suppose would be a fugitive from justice in the sum of \$500. (A voice: "Gord!") Somebody cries 'good!' said Mr. Ward, but let him not be too fast; the resolution says

pa ts of the house) Why do you laugh?—because I'm not ashamed of Mr. Webster? (Great laugh-I'm not assumed of Mr. Webster! Great laughter and shouting.) Mr. Ward continued for a quarter of an bour longer in a strain of mingled wit and eloquence, and closed amid renewed cries of "Douglas!" "Douglas!" "Abby Kelly!" yells

"Douglas!" "Douglas!" "Abby Kelly!" yells and whistling from all parts of the house.
CHAIRMAN —Mr. Burleigh will address the house.
(Yells, hisses and cries. A voice in the gallery:
"I have friends here and mean to be heart.")
A Mr. Hill then came forward and read in a very lame manner, two resolutions about the Union, which were responded to by houts and yells from the rowdles.

the rowdies.

Mr Cyrus M. Burleigh then spoke for about twen ar Cyrus M. Burieign them spoke for about twenty minutes continually interrupted by yells and cries
of "Douglas!" and "Abby Kelly! mixed with
oaths and brayings. One fellow, in the front rank
of the gang, yelled out: "You'r a d—d him!" A
policeman standing near, expressed his intention of
taking him out, but some of Ryndere men crowded
about him and the official quietly caved in
Mr. Wm. H. Burieigh afterwards spoke for a

short time, with the same interruptions, and the meeting adjourned, ending another most disgrace ful chapter in the history of our city.

American and Foreign Christian Union.

The First Auhiversary of the American and Foreign Christian Union was celebrated at Dr. Hutton's Church, in University Place, on Tuesday evening. Rev. Dr. Dg Wiff, President of the Society, took the Chair. The meeting having been opened by Prayer, Rev. HERMAN NORTON, one of the Secretaries of the Society, proceeded, in con

the Secretaries of the Society, proceeded, in connection with Rev. Dr. Bairin, to give an abstract
of the Annual Report of the Society. By the
courtesy of one of the officers we were enabled to
procure an advance copy of the Report, from which
we make the subjoined interesting extracts:

The union of the Foreign Evangelical Society,
the American Protestant Society and the Christian
Aliance was cossummated last May. The work
at home being mainly confined to the foreign adherents of Rome, was believed to be so closely slided to
that among the Roman Cabble nations abroad, that

rents of Rome, was believed to be so closely silied to that among the Roman Carbelle nations abroad, that both objects could be prescented with advantage by one and the same Society. The work is each field is not only identical, but dependent, the one upon the other, in a remarkable manner.

The receipts of the Treasury during the year have been more than \$55,000, exclusive of the Portagueae Fund, and with it, more than \$52,000.

Of the extent of the Home Department it is not necessary to dwell. The annual increase of its forceign population is almost incredible. During foreign population is almost incredible. During the year 1849 about 300,000 were landed upon our shores. Their rapid increase has not only arrested the attention of our own citizens, but also of the civilized world. No definite numbers can be given to day that will be correct to morrow. The increase

is constant as day and night.

In New-York, there have been established French, German, Irish, Portuguese and other Mis-

In New-York, there have been established French, German, Irish, Portuguese and other Missions—all which have been productive of great good. Rev. Mr. Astie, from France, has preached to the French in this City during the past year. The congregation hold their meetings in the Brick Church Chapel. The number of those who become constant hearers increases, and their prospects are fair for a permanent congregation. They have contributed for the support of the Gospel, and thus aided the Society. There ought to be, and we trust there will be, a large congregation gathered from the French in this City. This is a highly important station, as the French in large numbers are making this the place of their residence.

We have also a Colporteur among the French at Borlington, on Lake Champlain, and at Oodens burgh and vicinity.

The Free German Catholic congregation in this City, that had seceded from the Roman Catholic Church, has been very much reduced and scattered for the want of a Missionary, and by adverse influences that have been brought to bear against it. But they are now supplied with a missionary. Rev. Dr. Freygang, who was for many years a priest of the Church of Rome, has preached to them the past year. Since he commenced his labors a new interest has been awakened. There has been a steady increase in the number of hearers until the present time. There are now upward of twenty families who attend his preaching. All of these, except a single person, were formerly Roman Catholics. Seven or eight of them have recently expressed the hope of having passed from death unto life. A Sabbath School both in German and in English, and also a promising Bible class, is connected with the congregation in Allen st. Several months since Dr. Freygang bean to preach also in Greenwich-st. in the lower part of the City, where there is a large German population. At this ral months since Dr. Freygang bean to preach also in Greenwich-st. in the lower part of the City where there is a large German population. At this station there are now fifteen families who are his constant heavers. These were all Roman Catho lies. A Shight School have the

constant hearers. These were all Roman Catholics. A Sabbath School has been organized, which now consists of sixty-two children.—German and Irish Catholics. We are in great want of teachers for this school. With faithful teachers the number of scholars might be greatly increased.

A year since, there were about seventy of the Portuguese Exitos from Maderia under the care of the American Protestant Society. Arrangements had then been made by which it was believed a home was secured in Illinois for six hundred of these smillering people. That arrangement has since failed; not by any fault of the Society, but by causes beyond our control. The number of these Exites increased during the past year, until we had almost five hundred upon our hands at mission, during the first twelve months of its operations. A resident missionary was employed there at present. The Report went on to show the operations of the Society in the South, in South Carolina, Virginia, and elsewhere, and detailed the oppressive course pursued by the suthorities in South Carolina, toward some of the missionaries of the continued.

South Carolina, toward some of the missionaries of the continued in the south of the control of t able to live without much expense to the Society. On account of sickness and other causes, about fifty were detained in New York, many of whom have been dependant on the Society up to the

on the whole, the work in the Home Depart The latter part of the Report is occupied with a netice of the Society's operations in the Fereign Field. In Canada, where the work of God is advancing both in connection with the Baptist Mis-sious (Grande Ligne and its vicinity) and the French Cunadian Missionary Society, whose Semi-nary at Pointe aux Trembles is highly spoken of In Hayt the Society supports a missionary and his wife, and flod many things to encourage. In Chili the mission is suspended by reason of the tempo-rary return of the missionary to this country, but will soon be resumed. The Society expects to commence a mission on the eastern side of South America as soon as a young man, now st Gennya. America as soon as a young man, now at Geneva, n Switzerland, has completed his studies, which

vill be in a few months.

The Society sustained at home and abroad last

The Society sustained at home and arroad last year, more than sixty Missionaries, Ministers, Evangelists and Teachers, in the two fields, without including Canada and Ireland.

There are many other points in South America such as Callao, Panama, Caraccas, Bagots, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Monte Video—where missionaries from this country ought to be sustained.

Bahta, Rio Janeiro, and Monte Video—where missionaries from this country ought to be sustained. The Committee hope to commence a mission at one of these points next Autumn.

Interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Dowling, Rev. Mr. De Mattos, a Poruguese convert from Madeira now laboring as a Missionary of this Society among his Portuguese brethren; Mr. Leo, an Iriah Missionary; and Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New-Haven. Dr. Dowling bore testimony to the warm-heartedness of the Iriah race, and related many touching incidents and amusing aneodotes of his intercourse with the natives of the Emerald Isle. He saw great cause for encouragement to Christian effort in their behalf. Dr. Bacon offered the Resolutions annexed, and supported them at some length. We have apread before us in the Report, said Dr. B. the relations of the Christianity of America to the Christians of all Christendom. He passed to a brief retrospect of European affairs; and predicted that order is yet to come out of all the chaos. The resolutions seconded by Rev. J. W. Chickering of Portland, Maine, were as follows:

Resided, That this meeting has learned with gre faction that the ultim of the three societies, which resulted in the formation of the American and Foreign Christian Union, so convenient and centralie in theory, has worked well in practice as the efficiency, harmony, and reciprocal action of its operations during the year which has just closed—he first of the Society's existence—abundantly attest. Resided, That the Board should be encouraged and excited to proceed with vigor the work of said further systematising the labors of the Society of samutaining a proper quality on between the home and foretain work, and of cold during the affeirs of the society with a judicious regard to economy and efficie hery.

ducting the analys of the society with a potential recommy and efficiency. Resolved. That the Society are greatly pleased to learn it the Portuguese exites are, in general, confortably sitted among friends in the West, (o whom the Society solid express its grainful acknowledgments for their kind sa,) while passing through that process of apprentice part transition which will, as no disant day, for them to real together in a community of their own, if they delicate the solid s leed. That in view of the numerous and great on

spend to all kindred organizations which are pursuing A Benediction was pronounced and the meeti then adjourned.

American Auti-Sinvery Society.

This body held its last acasion for the season . terday morning in a private house in Pearlat-We were present nearly the whole of the mee-ing, but the business transacted was not of publi ing, but the business transacted was not of publisherest, relating entirely to funds, efficers an agents of the Society. Messas Wm Lloyden; son, Stephen W. Foster, Wendell Philips, Parke Philipsury, Gay, May, Ably Kelley Foster, an other prominent members were in attendes. To business having been concluded, at 1 o'clock P with Society adjourned without day.

The following resolve of the Abelition Co. vention (Garrisonian) at their meeting after the adjournment from the Society Library, was in pa omitted in our original Report, the close having a caped our reporter's notice by being written on the back of the sheet:

Revolved, That the events of the present week as events of the past year, the revising whience of the stavery mob, the securingly successful struggles of Safora, whose extension of its domain, the defection of more and induspace and powerful studies, who have classes note and influence and powerful stelled, who have a be and ought to be and ought to be a mong the foreness and the "to oppose that expectation at all trues, under all control and all trues and the stances, against all miniscenses a gainst all contributions, all compromises," instead of dishest centre the few bovers in the Anti-Slavery cause, will rather fire the fresh read, and stimulate them to new various; as them then the stances are the stances and the country, is in their fidelity, everyy and pursue.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Cameron-Bribery and Corruption-Anti Rentlam-The Quebecers.
Correspondence of The Tribute.
MONTEFAL, Monday, April 3

Since my last, Mr. M. Cameron, who, you we ecollect, was one of our lobbiers for reciprent lately at Washington, has published a long lens on the subject of his late resignation of office as Minister of the Crown. The espisite is spitch and damaging, showing that in spite of fair pre-tensions of continued friendship with which M: Comeron started, after leaving the Ministry, the he hates his late colleagues quite as heartily they have shown that they bate him. The who gist of the letter is that he was in favor of a trenchment and the abolition of religious endoments in Upper Canada, while his colleagues we ments in Upper Cauada, while his colleagues were determined neither to retreach expenses acres downents. I understand that in private tall Cameron declares that it was only by the reside tion manifested by himself and the present Cambridge Blake, that Lord Eigin and his entire Mistry, were prevented from bolting from Montres during the troubles. Toure is only a slight hister this in the letter, but it will probably come out in the letter.

istry, were prevented from botting from Mentred during the troubles. To ore is only a slight hist of this in the letter, but it will probably come out a debate. Like all such quarrels, it shows what small men are chosen for popular idols, and how supremely sellish is your race of pusicist, serving their country for twice as much as they can carn at any honest employment.

In Lower Canada, and in the city of Quebec, another scandal has broke out, almost equal to that of Mr. Chalbot's three weeks jubiler. A Mr. Caschon (which sounds like French tor pin) at he menber for the country nearly opposite Quebec, areas the St. Charles River. He is mercover a jamalat by occupation, and in toat capacity an immense supporter of the existing coverament, and sold long. All such persons be describes as repair counts ronges, socialistes, Pradhomites, and may other hard names, backing his arguments by questions from a new electical journal called I. Orde Sociale, which has by name identified itself with the party of order in France, with the vier of identifying all whom it opposes with the real or supposed crimes imputed to me mics of that party. In addition to these fine tions our worthy representative is a lawyer, by courtesy. Lately he brought actions on bills of exchange granted in his favor by a number of piota inhabitants of the county which he represents a Parlament, which bills, it appears in evidence were granted on consideration of his procuring the passation of a new Priot law, more favorable to that class than the one which it repealed. The Contacting upon this evidence, rejected the suits on the ground that a legislative act could not be proper consideration for a bill of Exchange. Cauche, himself, pretends that the bills were not made accontingent upon the passing of the act; but were payment for specific services in drafting the bill, all the Ministerial influence for a measure, for the contact of the contributed to get altoners, it would not pass the Legislative Council It will also be very likely to lead to more

the country Parishes, in opposition to the Scha Act. These riots have been carried to the length of besieging and setting fire to some of the residences of the School Commissioners in the neighborhood of Three Rivers, and a number of persons have been recently indicted at Rat Town. However, the Grand Jary have rejected all the bilt and Mr. Solicitor General has returned to town. A meeting is to take place here in a few days of delegates from all the parishes in the District of Montreal, for the purpose of determining on the best course to be taken to get rid of the seignoratenure. It is your anti-rent spitation over smill only much more important in relation to the extension the country; and the seignoirs are following the example of the patroons. Instead of making at their minds to get rid of it on equitable term, which would be agreeable to the meseives, they are doing all in their power to throw difficulties in the way of every scheme for a readjustment; and a the end they will get less than justice, because they are procrastinating that which is just. The peple will get the standard of the power to the through the power to the minds to the minds the control of them and will shake them of on their own terms.

on their own terms.

There are two other agrarian measures which

There are two other agrarian measures which expect to see speedily enacted here—the abolities of the law which gives to the Catholic clergy thright of demanding tythes from their flock; and the exemption of homesteads from seizure for debt. Both subjects are agitated at every roral assembly. The Quebecers have been petitioning the Gorament for leave to American vessels to descent the St. Lawrence as far as their port in order that the transhipment, which is necessary for cargod in foreign bottoms, between the lakes and the sea may take place there. The answer, however, he not been favorable. They are told in effect the this advantage, such as it is, will be retained to be bargained against the concessions which are aske for from you. This does not content them much They think the inconvenience will fall rather specthe City of Quebec than upon the States of the Union, since it is a matter of indifference to the shipowner whether he tranship at one place or the other.

Our Summer lines of atcamboats are now at

other.

Our Summer lines of atcamboats are now all rouning; and travelers can ascend the Ottawn as far as it is navigable. Business, however, still appears to be very dull. It is supposed that we shall have a great deal more of the West India trast this year than we have had for two years past; but have a great deal more of the West India trast this year than we have had for two years past; but have no content times very consider this in price there. this year than we have not by two years past; so unless produce rises very considerably in pricether will be very little shipped beace. At present it is all going to the United States by the Upper Lakes, or by therailway and Lake Champlain.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the acrice and consent of the Serate. George C. Bates, of Michigan, to be Atomory the United States for the Dearrict of Michigan.
Leater H. Cotton, of Wisconsin, to be Marshal of
the United States for the Detrict of Wisconsin.